

B/Cel AC.

unsentimental view.

to adversary advisor

ACD
Lubars
3-1-77

Soviet defense
Technology race

military complex
neutral free

AC - renews status quo arrangements.

The thrust of framework of discussions: - 3 lectures
on unsentimental view.

nuclear

Since 1945, the fear of surprise attack has been the superordinate motor of arms control efforts. The knowledge of what nuclear weapons could do is a first stimulus to the mutual deterrence model of mutual security among the superpowers. Intelligence about the adversary's capabilities has played a key role in ascertaining the stability of the existing balance. The inadequacies of intelligence, i.e., of verification, have frustrated comprehensive nuclear disarmament -- which would give ever-increasing leverage to concealment and deceit; they have also helped to spark an arms spiral, since there is always some gap between the actual and the potential threat that ~~exists~~ to cells -- with greater or lesser legitimacy -- for still further efforts on each side.

Arms control is an effort to augment the imperfect tools of

① intelligence, and ② cautionary armament with a direct dialogue with one's adversaries about measures for mutual security. It is part of the spectrum of communications by word and deed among sovereign states in a Hobbesian world - which to date lacks a global police - ; So a discipline, arms control is continuous with peaceful diplomacy and international relations on one side, and with strategic policy and the display and use of military force on the other.

Chap 2.7
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In a later lecture, I will try to re-examine these issues in the context of future legal and technical developments. Today I will focus on the control of biological and chemical weapons - its history and current standing; its rationale; its prospects for continued progress; and the extent to which it may be a model for similar progress in other fields.